The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XIII. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1880. NO. 11

Miscellaneous Advs.

ELLIOTT, JOHNSON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
WILMINGTON, - - DELAWARE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TELEgraphic orders in Stocks, Bonds, &c., which are bought and sold on commission only, either on margin or for investment in New York or Philadelphia. We have DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES running from our office to the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, enabling us to furnish quotations simultaneously as the sales are made.
Government Bonds bought and sold. Mortgages carefully negotiated. j21-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

No More Sick Horses or Cattle!

The introduction of the
English Condition Powders
In our American market, exempt from duty, freight, &c., has proved to the thousands who are daily using them that they have been a long felt want.
For the past half century they have grown in public favor and general use in all quarters of the Globe, until their name and fame is world-wide.
There is not an ailment (known in Veterinary practice) of the Horse, Cow, Sheep or Pig, but yield to their miraculous influence.
Their rare balsamic properties are conveyed to every part of the brute creation, and immediate relief is given.
They heal Internal Ulcerations, banish all derangements, and give to the stomach proper tone
No stock-owner need despair a cure, whilst this *never-failing remedy* can be obtained: and the reputation they bear from all quarters of the *Globe* is fully borne out by the success they have attained—corroborated by testimonials of all classes and countries.
They have cured Thousands of Cases conceded Incurable.
The many ailments of each class of animals and their various forms are too extended to discuss. But we *guarantee* in each case a tenfold remuneration for the small investment that places them within reach of the most humble who often have to rely on their stock for support.
The majority are more directly interested in Horses, and to them we say one trial will convince you that they work wonders; and no matter how doubtful the *case* is, you will invariably be benefitted, and your animals made and kept healthy by their use.

English CONDITION POWDERS,
are a *certain* and *speedy remedy*, no matter what the disease is, or how complicated. They are not a temporary but have *incariably* proved to be a *radical cure.*
They *restore health* and *produce flesh, milk and butter.* They aid digestion and assimilation, and thoroughly renovate the system, and will be found invaluable and remunerative to every stock-owner
TO CONSUMERS.—They are only one-third the price of all others, and are as superior in quality as quantity.

The following TESTIMONIALS speak of their merits:

BALTIMORE, *June* 17, 1879.
We have been handling your English Condition Powders for some time past and find that their merits, as compared with similar compounds, meet a want seldom (if at all) found in goods of a similar class. With Patrons of Husbandry they are growing into favor rapidly. Signed: H. O DEVRIES.
Agent Maryland State Grange

ASHLAND HOUSE, 24th St. & 4th Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY, *March* 10, 1879.
I have used the English Condition Powders and can recommend them to the turf profession as being pure and similar to the imported, and would use no other. For purity and quality they are *unequalled* and invaluable to horsemen.
Signed: HARRY HARTMAN.
Late Manager Budd Doble's Turf Stock.

BALTIMORE, MD., *August* 11, 1879.
I used one pound box of your English Condition Powders on a mare which was so poor and weak she had to be raised when she laid down. She is now in perfect health and good flesh, and I credit it all to the Powders.
GEO. R. HEBBELL.
Penna Avenue and Clifton St.
AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.

Full directions accompany each box.
Sold in Drug, Feed and General Stores at the very low price of One Pound box 25 cts; Three Pound box 50c.; Six Pound box 90 cts.
The English Manufac'ring Co.,
9 S. Holliday St., Baltimore, Md.,
Sole manufacturers for the United States.
WANTED—One Agent for each county. Liberal advertising furnished free, and commission on all sales. Dec6-1y

SELLING OUT
To Close Business!

GREATEST BARGAINS
Ever Offered in Middletown!!

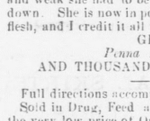
HARDWARE,
OF ALL KINDS.

Stoves, Heaters, Ranges,
OF ALL KINDS

TIN-WARE
—AND—
Housefurnishing Goods,
—AT—
Thos. E. Lindley's,
Main St. Middletown, Del.

☞Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. nov 15-tf

MISS COLE,
TEACHER of PIANO and VOICE
ROOM No. 8,
Middletown Hotel,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL
Terms for Tuition:



$10
Per Quarter of Ten Weeks.
Ladies or Misses wishing any late publications may procure them from her at reduced prics, and have the use of instrument for trial.
Middletown, Del, Jan. 3. 1880.-tf

New Corn Wanted.

FOR WHICH THE FULL MARKET Price will be paid CASH on delivery.
GEO. M. D. HART,
Dec 14-tf Townsend, Del,

A WOMAN'S REASON.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Why should I stake my happy youth,
My days of spring,
Upon a man's untested truth
And proffered ring?

You praise me for my golden hair,
My eyes of blue;
But change o'ertakes the fairest fair,
Then, what of you?

When all you praise has suffered wrong
And I am old,
Will love that did to youth belong
My age unfold?

Since you but prize my smiling eyes
And blushing cheek,
Then breathe no more your tender sighs;
The things you seek

Are but the shadows of a shade,
Will vanish fast—
Mirage of mists of morning made,
That cannot last.

'Tis he who seeks a woman's soul
Who wins her heart:
One reaches not Love's final goal
With shallow art.

CHINESE LOTTERIES.

How they are Carried on—The Celestials' Passion for Them.

There is hardly a town on the coast in which Chinese lotteries do not exist, either as a local affair, or as one of the agencies of the large lotteries of the kind in San Francisco. The tickets are square slips of paper, on which are printed 80 letters, these letters being the last in the Chinese first reader, or 'Gin Chee Choo," as it is called. These tickets are for sale at all of the Chines stores, and can be purchased for any price from ten cents to $5, the amount of the prize drawn depending upon the price paid for the ticket. When the ticket is bought the purchaser chooses ten letters on it by marking them out with a pen and on these ten his chance depends. The drawing is conducted as follows: Eighty square slips of paper, each bearing one of the letters upon the tickets, are pasted by one corner upon a large board used for the purpose. After being thus pasted and found to be correct, they are next put into a large pan and thoroughly mixed From this pan they are transferred to four porcelain bowls, 20 in each bowl. Four slips of paper marked respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4, are next placed in the bowl and one drawn out, which indicates the bowl of tickets to be used in the drawing. After determining this the 20 tickets in the bowl indicated are taken out one by one and repeated upon the large board, a caller announcing each letter as it is drawn, and the clerks recording it. Out of 20 letters drawn, if the holder of the chance is so fortunate as to have marked off ten upon his ticket, he secures a large prize ranging from $1,000, to $3,000, and even $10,000, according to the money invested in the ticket. The drawings are made thrice a day, and the dealers of the game, if at all fortunate, make a large amount of money from it. The chances are very great in favor of the game, but seldom over three or four spots being won upon a ticket, and over seven is a rarity. Under four spots scored the tickets loses and over this as high as eight. The prices are nominal, varying from 25 cents to $50. This species of gambling is very popular among the Chinese, and there is hardly one but holds tickets for each drawing.

AN HOUR WITH BOOKS.

No. III.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The names of the days of the week are derived from Saxon idolatry. The Saxons had seven deities more particularly adored than the rest. They were, the Sun, Moon, Tuisco, Woden, Thor, Friga, and Seater. Sunday being dedicated to the Sun was called Sunandaig; his idol represented the bust of a man, with the face darting bright rays, holding a wheel before his breast indicative of the sun's circuit around our sphere. Monday was dedicated to the Moon and was represented by a female on a pedestal, with a very singular dress and two long ears. Tuesday was consecrated to Tuisco, a German hero sire of the Germans, Scythians and Saxons. He was represented as an old man with long white beard, and clothed in the skin of a wild boar. Wednesday was consecrated to Woden, a supreme god of the northern nations, also god of war. He was represented as a warrior clad in armor and with sword and shield in hand. Thursday was consecrated to Thor, eldest son of Woden. He was believed to govern the air, preside over lightning and thunder, direct the winds rain and seasons; a sort of "Old Probabilities," in fact. He was represented as sitting on a splendid throne, with a crown of gold adorned with twelve glitteaing stars. Friday, or Friga, was the mother of the gods and wife of Woden. She was the godess of love and pleasure, and was portrayed as a female with a naked sword in her right hand and a bow in her left. The idea of Friday being an unlucky day originated in its being the day of the crucifixion. Richard Cœur de Lion was killed on a Friday, which strengthens the superstition in the English mind. Saturday, or Seater, is the same as the Roman Saturnas. He was represented on a pedestal, standing on the back of a prickly fish, his head bare, and with a thin meagre face. In his left hand he held a wheel and in his right a pail of water with fruits and flowers. The sharp fins of a fish implied that the worshippers of Seater would pass through every difficulty. The pail of water implied that he would water the earth and make it fruitful.

It may be assuring to those persons who have trembled on the verge of lunacy while unraveling the intricacies of the "fifteen puzzle" that "hundreds of responsible people"—and they carry a great responsibility with them—have solved the "ridiculously simple thing," under every conceivable circumstance and combination. All that is necessary is to move the block to the right, and you have the thing turned.—*New Haven Register.*

Story.

A BRAVE REVENGE.

"John Thomas," said a beautiful young lady, as she threw up the sash of the window at which she was standing, "tell that dirty boy to get off the stoop at once."

John Thomas, the liveried footman, who was arranging the mats in an elegant coupe before the door, at once moved toward the boy in obedience to his lovely mistress' command.

But the boy, evidently a boot-black, spared him the trouble by rising at once and walking slowly away.

He was a poor, emaciated, forlorn looking fellow, with his clothes hanging about him in tatters, and his bare toes peeping through the wide cracks in his ill-matted shoes, but he had as much pride in his humble way as the fair lady at the plate glass window had in hers, and there was an unmistakable look of wounded dignity on his begrimed face as he turned it for an instant in the direction of the speaker.

"I'll not soil their stoop with my rags again," he thought, as the clear, cutting tones ceased, and the window slid softly down to the sill.

But having reached the next pavement beyond, he paused and again turned his eyes to the lady's face.

She was extremely beautiful, reminding him of one of the bright prints he had been wont to admire at a downtown booksellers, and for some moments he feasted his eyes on the charming picture before him.

"A cat may look at a king," was his inward comment, and leaning against a neighboring lamp-post, he watched until she descened the broad stoop, entered the carriage and was driven away. Then with a sigh and shiver, for it was a cold, windy morning, he slowly shuffled away.

It was some years ago, before the boys' lodging houses or other hospitable retreats were thought of, and like many another boot-black and news boy of the period, when without means, he was compelled to find food and shelter as best he could.

On this morning he had arisen with aching bones, from the interior of an empty hogshead, where he had managed to pass the night, and after taking a long look at the rolls and coffee he could not buy, had wandered, he scarcely knew how or why, into the present aristocratic locality.

Hungry, tired and cold, he scarcely had the spirit to look about for another job; but midway down the block he espied two gentlemen engaged in conversation, and with an effort he quickened his steps toward them.

"Have a shine, sir?" he asked, glancing up at the elder of the two, a stout old gentleman, faultlessly dressed and carrying a gold-headed cane.

But a cool "Clear out!" accompanied with a wave of the gold-crusted stick was the only reply.

"These young rascals ought to be suppressed by the police as a nuisance," he heard him remark to his companion as he turned away.

At another time he would have returned the old gentleman's opinion with a sarcasm as cutting as his own, but now he was quite too discouraged and miserable to reply, and sitting down this time on the curbstone, gave himself up to his own dismal thoughts.

"Might have know'd better'n ter come over here among the swells anyway," was his inward comment, but it went no further, for he was now accosted by a big countryman, who, in his homespun rig looked fully as out of place on the avenue as the young boot black himself.

"That a boot-blackin' arrangement, ain't it?" said the man, nodding at the box and brush.

The boy nodded in return.

"Well, then, bub, you up and gloss my shoes, will you?"

This, bub was only too glad to do, a faint smile flitting over his face the while.

In a few minutes the "cowhides" were, as the owner declared, "all right," and surveying them complacently, he fumbled into the depths of his great pockets for the change.

"You're what they call a perfesshunal boot-black, haint you?"

"Zactly."

"Then, by Jiminy! Yer a poor specimen uv the craft; look as though you hadn't tasted cow flesh in a month."

"Yer right there, boss; no more I have."

"Thought so," was the rejoinder, "and here's fifteen cents fur ter buy your breakfast."

"You are a bully cove," was the boy's reply as he pocketed the money; "when you come this way agin I'll shine you up for nothin."

Fifteen cents at such a time was as good as a fortune, and away sped the boy to purchase a breakfast.

There is nothing which reflects so directly on the entire system as a good breakfast, particularly when there is a strong north-eastern sending its icy breath to the very marrow of one's bones.

And so the knight of the blacking-brush found it on that chill November morning, all his former spirits returning as the last morsel went ravenously down his throat.

With a bound he was off down the street, and soon, as luck would have it, turning in the pennies as fast as he could reasonably desire.

* * * * * * *

It was near eight o'clock that same evening, and our young friend standing beneath the light of a street lamp, was turning over in his mind whether he had best spend a portion of his earnings in a theater ticket, or to save it for the morrow, when some one lightly touched him on the shoulder.

Turning suddenly, he beheld the ebony visage of a young colored waiter, with whom he had a slight acquaintance.

"How are yer, Sambo?" he asked patronizingly.

"Oh, berry well, tank'e but I'ze in a powerful hurry, and I cum over dis way to hunt some pusson to do me a favor."

"All right, shaddy. Then I'm the one yer arter. How much yer goin ter guv."

"Just one shilling, an' it's only to tote a note to a young colored lady dot libs wis some white folks a piece up town. She's actin' in the pacity o chamber maid, and her name am Sophronia Johnson."

"Well, give us the change an' the letter, an' I'm off."

"Whew!" exclaimed the boy, as he started off with the letter in his pocket, and the directions in his head. "The very house they druv me from this mornin." Wonder if the nigger 'ill order me off the stoop."

As the young 'colored gemman" had said, it was "only a piece uptown," the house being on Fifth avenue, just above Sixteenth street.

But as the boy neared the corner of the street, a piercing cry of "Fire! Fire!" reached his ear, hurrying on to see from whence it came, to his amazement, it proved to be the very house to which he was bent on his errand as letter carrier.

The fire alarm had been sounded, and a crowd was rapidly gathering before the door, and in among them the boot-black was soon standing.

In some way the fire had gained a headway before its existence had been discovered, and the flames were darting upward through the wide hall and into the second story. The staircase was wrapped in a wreathing cloud of smoke, and little flames of crimson light appeared in its midst, and on the pavement just beyond, stood a gray haired man with clasped hands and a face stricken with terror.

Our young friend recognized him at once. It was the same old gentleman who had told him so gruffly to "be off" that morning, and in an instant he took it all in. That he was the father of the beautiful young lady he had seen at the window, and that some one was perishing in the flames.

"My child, my pet," he was saying, piteously to himself, then turning excitedly to the gathering crowd, he exclaimed in tones that sounded above the din of the approaching engines, and the hum of the murmuring throng about him;

"A hundred dollars to the one who will save my grandchild?"

"I will!" responded a shrill voice at his side; no other than that of the poor boot-black of the morning.

"You are only a child," he began—

But the boy, pointing to the twirling flames above him, interrupted hastily.

"Tell me where the child is, and for God's sake be quick!"

"In the second story back, in a little crib."

"Some of you fellers boost me onter that ledge above the parlor window!" said the boy to the gaping bystanders, "and I'll have it down in a twinkling."

Quickly they did the bidding, and in less time than it takes to relate it, he had clambered to the front chamber window, and effecting an entrance, disappeared amid the choking smoke that was fast filling the room.

He soon found the crib, and taking the little sleeper in his arms, wrapped it up head and foot in a blanket he tore from the rosewood beadstead at its side.

Then pulling off one of the sheets he endeavored to tear it into shreds, but in vain; it was made of the strongest and finest linen. His knife, however, was in his pocket, and hastily whipping it out, he cut it into a number of strips.

Then tying them together by way of a rope, he fastened it about the middle of the child.

"Here it is!" he shouted, and at once proceeded to lower the child into its grandfather's outstretched arms.

A great cheer sounded up from the multitude below, and the fireman, seeing the precarious position, ran for a ladder. But every instant the danger increased, and he could now feel the seething fire almost catching him in merciless embrace.

"I must jump!" he shouted, and a hundred hands reached out to catch him as he gave the leap.

But with all the eagerness of those beneath him, they missed their reckoning and he fell heavily to the ground.

Tender hands raised him, but there was no recognition in the still white face.

A deep gash across the forehead pointed to the most serious wound he had received, and, without once opening his eyes or giving the least sign of consciousness, he was borne to a neighboring hospital.

It was many days before he recovered his senses—weeks before he could walk. But when this stage had been reached he was the recipient of good tidings. The hundred dollars which seemed a fortune in his inexperienced eyes, was certainly his; but better than this was the news that the parents of the child he had saved intended to take his future in their charge.

Since, he has become a man of high position and unquestionable ability, and, whenever he is asked how he came by the scar on his forehead, his answer invariably is: "I received it when I was a boot-black and I call it my "revenge."

DECISION INTIMATED.—"Judge," said "one of the boys," walking into Judge Moses' office this afternoon, "I've got a question that I can't wait to send on to the Supreme Court of Maine for an answer and I wish you'd turn yourself loose on it. Which is the highest, a sequence flush beginning with the ace and runnin' up to a five-spot or startin' with the king an' runnin' down queen, jack, ten-spot and nine-spot?" "I'll take it under advisement," said his honor thoughtfully; "but if you get a chance to bet on the hand with the ace you can call on me for the money."—*Leadville Chronicle.*

"Reserved seats twenty-five cents," said the boy paying a quarter to the tailor for enough goods to put on a patch when it was needed.—*Steubenville Herald.*

BRER FOX FOOLED AGAIN.

"One day," said Uncle Remus, sharpening his knife on the palm of his hand, "one day Brer Fox strike up wid Brer Tarrypin right in de middle er big road. Brer Tarrypin done heerd 'im comin', en he 'low ter hisself dat he'd sorter keep one eye open; but Brer Fox waz menstus perlite. en he open up de confab, he did, like he ain't see Brer Tarrypin sence de last freshit.

'Heyo, Brer Tarrypin, whar you bin dis long-come short?' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

'Lounjun 'roun', Brer Fox, lounjun 'roun', sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

'You don't look spruey like you did, Brer Tarrypin,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

'Lounjun 'roun' en sufferin,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. Den de talk sorter run on like dis:

'W'at ails you, Brer Tarrypin? Yer eye look mighty red,' sez Brer Fox. sezee.

'Lor, Brer Fox. you dunner w't trubble is. You ain't bin lounjun 'roun' en sufferin',' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

'Bofe eyes red, en you look like you mighty weak, Brer Tarrypin, sez Brer Fox, sezee.

'Lor, Brer Fox, you dunner w'at trubble is,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

'W'at ails you now, Brer Tarrypin?' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

'Tuck a walk de udder day. en man come 'long and sot de fiel' a-fier. Lor, Brer Fox you dunner w't trubble is,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

'How you get out de fier, Brer Tarrypin,' sezee.

'Sot en tuck it, Brer Fox,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee. 'Sot en tuck it, en de smoke sif' in my eye, en de fier scorch my back,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee.

'Likewist it bu'n yo' tail off,' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

'Oh, no, dar's de tail. Brer Fox,' sez Brer Tarrypin, sezee, en wid dat he oncurl his tail fum under de shell, en no sooner did he do dat dan Brer Fox grabbed it, en holler out:

'Oh, yes, Brer Tarrypin! Oh, yes! En so youer de man wa't lam me on de head at Miss Meadows, is you? Well, I gwineter out you.'

Brer Tarrypin beg and beg, but twant no use. Brer Fox done bin fool so much dat he looks like he 'termin ter have Brer Tarrypin's haslett. Den Brer Tarrypin beg Brer Fox not fer ter drown 'im, but Brer Fox ain't makin' no prommus, en den he beg Brer Fox fer ter bu'n 'im, kase he done useter fier. but Brer Fox don't say nuttin'. Bimeby Brer Fox drag Brer Tarrypin off little ways b'low de spring 'ouse en souze 'im under de water. Den Brer Tarrypin begin to holler:

'Turn loose dat stump root en ketch holt er me—turn loose dat stump root en ketch holt er me'

Brer Fox holler back:—

'I ain't got holt er no stump root en I is got holt er you.'

Brer Tarrypin he keep on holler'n:

'Ketch holt er me—I'm a drownin'—I m a drownin'—turn loose de stump root en ketch holt er me.'

"Sho nuff Brer Fox turn loose de tail, en Brer Tarrypin he went down ter de bottom kerflunkity-blink?"

No typographical combination or description could do justice to the guttural sonorousness—the peculiar intonation—which Uncle Remus imparted to the last word. It was so peculiar indeed that the little boy asked:—

"How did he go to the bottom, Uncle Remus?"

"Kerblunkity blink!"

"Was he drowned, Uncle Remus?"

"Who? ole man Tarrypin? Is you drowndid when yo' ma tucks you in de bed?"

"Well, no," replied the little boy, dubiously.

"Ole man Tarrypin wuz at home, I tell you, honey. Kerblinkity-blunk!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A BRUTAL ACT.

Peter Parker, aged 25, who had been living on apparent good terms with his wife at Martin's mill, 3½ miles from Millsborough, invited her on Sunday morning last to go teaberrying with him in a piece of woods skirting the pond. Suspecting nothing wrong she accompanied him. When they arrived at the spot designated by him he is represented to have made a brutal and murderous assault upon her and then dragged her into the water, where he tried to finish his fiendish job by drowning her. He eventually left her for dead in the pond.

She recovered consciousness and strength, however, immediately after he departed and crawled upon the embankment close by, where she was soon discovered in a wretched condition by the neighbors and removed to the house of her father, William Moore. A warrant was issued for Parker's arrest without delay, but it was found that he had fled to Maryland, and it is probable he will be arrested there and brought to Georgetown on a requisition. Although less than 30 years old, he has been thrice married. He is represented as an idle, good-for-nothing fellow, but no one ever believed he was capable of the crime he tried to commit. The cause of this murderous assault is as yet a mystery, unless it may be explained on the ground that he was afflicted with a sort of matrimonial mania and was desirous of freeing himself with a view to marrying a fourth time.—*Georgetown (Del.) Inquirer*

Mrs. Brooks, of East Eliot, Conn., has a thirteen year old cat which will stand up when ordered, bow slowly or quickly as directed. walk around the room on its hind legs, turn somersaults, kiss its paw to visitors, mew when ordered to speak, and perform many other feats at the command of its mistress; but when it mounts the back fence at midnight and gets into a warm political discussion with a neighbor's cat in the next yard, no amount of persuasion from Mrs. Brooks will interrupt its flow of language.—*Norristown Herald.*

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

[Memoir of John M. Clayton, prepared for and read before the Historical Society of Delaware, by Chief Justice Comegys.]

Among the Quakers who came over with William Penn was Joshua Clayton, from whom four generations afterward, through a line of noble and marked men, descended John Middleton Clayton. He was born at Dagsboro, Sussex county, Delaware, July 24th, 1796. His parents were uncommonly fine persons both physically and mentally, and their good qualities were inherited by their distinguished son In literature, John's favorite were the English classics while his father was a noteworthy Shakesperian scholar.

As soon as the boy was qualified he was sent to the academy at Berlin, but not being given enough food, he and a fellow student ran away. Afterwards he was sent to Lewes and finally to Milford where he remained until July 1811, entering Yale College when he was 15 years old and four years later being graduated with the highest honors. He greatly enjoyed his college course, was full of fun and, being social and a good violinist, was in demand. George McClellan, the father of the present Governor of New Jersey was his favorite companion. Years afterward if any one without seeing them could have heard those two talking together, he might have thought them young men but a year or two out of college rather than prominent men of wide reputation. During his four years at college he did not take any vacation at home. After studying law for a short time in an office, he went to the law school at Lichfield, Conn., where he studied 16 hours a day. He was admitted to the bar of Sussex county when he was but little over 22 years of age, but began his practice in Kent county.

This was the beginning of a career at the bar never before or since equalled in this State. Nature had done everything in his favor. He was 6 feet 1½ inches in height, his head measuring 24 inches in circumference, and physically symmetrical; and had an air of dignity but a gentle heart in his breast. His dress was simple. He had remarkable power of analysis and force of manner with ease and fluency of utterance, and never forgot anything worth remembering. On him fell the most desperate cases in criminal and civil law, and if there was a possibility of winning he always won. He was qualified as every client wants a lawyer to be, well versed in the law and a good advocate.

The death of his father in 1820 was a very important event in his life, for it gave him the necessary impetus to work for the maintenance of his mother, two sisters and a brother. Being financially able, he married Miss Sallie Ann Fisher (of Camden, Kent county) at Middletown, on September 12th, 1822. They had two sons born to them in Dover. The early death of his wife was a terrible blow to him and life seemed to have lost for him all attractions, but he worked still harder to aid him to forget his grief.

He never could be induced to marry again. He was a most conscientious lawyer and the Chief Justice thought from his personal knowledge that he was the most inexhaustible laborer he ever saw. His work in the great Randall case will ever remain a monument to him. His manner of dealing with witnesses seemed almost perfection. He got from all his witnesses and those of his opponents precisely what he wanted, always reassuring witnesses and by his method of questioning thoroughly prepared his own witnesses for the cross examination. In the Joe Johnson trial his cross examination of a false witness was so severe that the witness fainted.

In January, 1837, he retired from the bar and became a Chief Justice of the State. As a judge he could not have had a superior. Three years later he resigned the place, not a single writ of error ever having been taken. His professional life virtually ends here. With James A Bayard he argued the Pea Patch case against New Jersey, and the arguments show a thoroughness of arrangement and accuracy of detail unsurpassed. His method of studying a case was to study the subject first and then refer to books to support his reasoning, which support he seldom failed to find.

Up to the time of his admission to the bar, there can be said to have been no great national political parties. Hence there being no principles at stake, Clayton did not concern himself about particular men at elections, but worked for what he regarded essential reforms. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1816, '17 and '19 and of the Senate in 1820, '21 and 22, and afterward held the position of State Auditor of accounts for two years. He was Secretary of State under Samuel Paynter in 1824-7 and under George Poindexter in 1827-30.

Chief Justice Comegys stated the intense state of political feeling in the Adams-Jackson campaign, likening it to the party feeling of 1861, which it more nearly approached than anything before or since. The feeling was so strong that fellow church members were frigid to one another. The cause of such phenomenal acrimony was that men found they had adversaries in their own households. Mr. Clayton finally enrolled himself in the administration ranks in opposition to his old associates, the Rogers, Bayards and others. He made strong appeals against General Jackson. After a severe struggle Delaware went for Adams. The Adams men being in the majority in the Legislature, Clayton in his 33d year was elected to Congress over Mr. Ridgely, being the youngest member in the Senate. In the Senate then were Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun, Livingston and others.

As every man of power must know, Clayton knew that he possessed fitting qualities for the position, and personally enjoyed greater popularity than any other Senator, greatly owing to his brilliant conversational powers. To aid him, he was a great reader and possessed a large fund of general information. In the greatest debates of this session of Congress, Clayton is found engaged. In the great public land question introduced by Foote, of Connecticut, which brought up the discussion of nullification, his speech preceded the great final speech of Webster and on three points it particularly treated, it was full, frank and exhaustive and won him renown. At this time he had had only three months active senatorial experience.

The Chief Justice had made this his stopping place, but said if desired he might continue or conclude the subject on another occasion.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

The American humor partakes slightly of the Spanish character and extravagance, but it is, nevertheless, the growth of the soil. The vastness of the country, which is said to be bounded on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the north by the aurora borealis, on the west by the setting sun, and on the south by the day of judgment, and the peculiar circumstances in which the people are placed, can be traced in most of these stories. The hyperbolical or tall species of American humor was much in vogue some years ago, and such stories as the following were once very common: "A man was so tall that he had to go up a ladder to shave himself;" another was so strong that his "sneeze would kill a buffalo across the Mississippi river;" a Massachusetts pig was so lean that it was necessary to tie a knot in its tail to prevent it from getting through the chinks of the paling;" "an American artist painted a snowstorm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting near it with his coat off." "Some land was so rich that a squash vine, in its rapid growth, overtook a drove of pigs." "The reason why cream is dear is that milk has risen so high the cream can't reach the top." There is a capital story in which it is related that "a coach drove through the country so fast, and the mile-stones passed so quickly by, that the passengers thought they were in a church yard." This coach, however, was beaten by the "skipper, which went so tarnation fast that in sailing round Long Island she left her shadow three and a half miles behind her." Maj. N., when asked whether he was seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler of a St. Leonard steamer, replied that "he was so used to being blown up by his wife that a mere steamer had no effect upon him." The evidence of a witness in a life insurance case involved in the blowing up of a steam boat on the Ohio is droll, just because it is characteristic. The witness knew the missing man, and saw him on the deck of the steamboat before the explosion. When asked by the lawyer, "when was the last time you saw him?" he answered, "The very last time I ever set eyes on him was when the boiler burst, and I was going up. I met him and the smoke stack coming down." We all know that the American oysters are large, but that one must have been of extraordinary size, which required three men to swallow it whole.—*Exchange.*

WELL DONE.

Young house-keepers have to acquire a knowledge of domestic duties by careful gradation. A Nelson street bride having occasion to boil eggs for breakfast, got the desired time for cooking, and put them in. Her husband liked his eggs soft, and three minutes was the time allowed to make them palatable. She stationed herself in front of the clock, because she did not dare to depend on her memory, and looked at its fate with awful intensity.

Her husband found her when he came into the kitchen, and finding out what she was doing asked her how long the eggs had been in.

"One minute," she answered.

He went to the sink and turned over the pans, and spread out his legs in front of the glass, and felt of his nose, and moved to the window and stared out at the scenery. Finally he said:

"Ain't those eggs about done, Maria?"

"Not yet," she said.

"It seems to me those eggs have been cooking fifteen minutes," he exclaimed.

"Well, they ain't been cooking but a minute and a half by this clock," she positively asserted.

"Then all I've got to say," exclaimed the fidgety man, after a pause, "is that it is the longest minute and a half that I ever saw."

There was a pause.

"Well, Maria," he broke out, "let's have the eggs, and I'll run the risk. I know it is half an hour since I came in here."

"Do you suppose I'm blind and can't see a clock! It is only two minutes since these eggs were put in the water. Here's the hand," said she, pointing to the hour hand, "and it has only gone over those two dots, and each one of them is a minute, ain't it?"

"Yes, each one of them is a minute when the minute hand indicates them," he coincided with smothered sarcasm; "and when the hour hand does it, each one of them is twelve minutes; or, in other words, those eggs have been cooking just twenty-four minutes, and as we have no cold chisel I shall be obliged to omit eggs on this occasion."

And with this he plumped moodily into a chair, and she burst into tears.—*Danbury News.*

"Pine, lovely flower, pine and die," sadly sings Leo. C Evans in the Yonkers *Gazette*. But our flour don't need any such command as that. It pines away so rapidly without any special pleading on our part, that we are forced to roll in a fresh barrel about once a month.—*Waterloo Observer.*

An Italian brigand, sentenced to be hung, burst into tears just before he was about to be dropped, stated that he was an American, and confessed that his first step in the downward path was taken when he began business as a life-insurance agent.—*Rockland Courier.*

SODOM AND GOMORRAH.

Concerning the possibility that Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by meteors, Prof. Proctor writes: "It can readily be shown that Temple's comet, in whose track the November meteors travel, must have passed near, and may have passed very near to the earth at the time when, according to tradition, Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by fire from heaven. * * * Now it so happens that at the time mentioned in the verse: "The sun was risen upon the earth when Lot entered into Zoar; then the Lord rained upon Sodom and Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven," these cities lay almost centrally on that disc of the earth which was turned at the time towards the 'radiant' of the November meteors. * * If ever a special and not any large district of the earth could be so rained upon by meteors that towns in it could be destroyed, the catastrophe would unquestionably be attended by just such circumstances—that is, the region would be as fully as possible exposed to the hail of meteors and this hail would be as heavy as possible, which would require that the comet or a part of its meteor train very close to the comet should be the source of the meteoric hail. The velocity with which under such conditions the meteors would rush through the air would amount to about forty miles an hour. It is noteworthy also that the November meteors have been found under spectroscopic analysis of their light to contain large quantities of sodium, the chief component of our common salt. From this some may be disposed to extract a naturalistic interpretation of the fate of Lot's wife. Those who take interest in this theory of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah might possibly manage to find some evidence of heavy meteoric downfall in that part of the earth. The search would be as likely to be rewarded with success as that which my esteemed friend, the Abbe Moigno, has suggested should be made for the chariots, etc., of the destroyed army of Pharaoh."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

An electric log for sailing vessels is among the late practical applications of electricity.

The international conference on Arctic exploration, which has been in session at Hamburg, advocates the gradual establishment of a chain of stations toward the polar regions.

A large workshop in France has been lighted, during the present winter, by means of Clamond's thermo-electric light, the electricity being generated by the heat used to warm the shop.

Mr. Henry E. Vennor claims to be fast reducing to rule the principle of recurring periods in the weather, and expects to soon be able to prognosticate the general behavior of entire seasons.

In one of a series of photographs of the moon, taken by Mr. George Berwick on very sensitive plates, three well-defined rings around the moon are shown. The cause of the singular appearance has not been determined.

Measurements of trees, taken in Scotland in the summer seasons of 1878 and 1879, show a growth from ten to forty-one per cent. less during the latter year than in the former. The mean temperature of the summer of 1878 was fully five per cent. higher than the corresponding period of 1879.

Wasps' nests are frequently ignited by some chemical action, supposed to be that of the wax upon the paper-like substances of which the nests are formed. Spontaneous combustion of this nature is believed to have been the cause of many mysterious fires in haystacks and farmers' buildings.

The inhabitants of the Andaman Islands carry necklaces composed of fragments of the bones of deceased relatives, while the widows among them are stated to actually wear the skulls of their late husbands on their shoulders. In a recent lecture on ethnology, Prof. Flower exhibited the skull of an Andamese man, to which was attached a very elegant webbed sling by which it had been suspended from the neck of the widow.

A LITTLE WINTER DINNER IN MARYLAND.—A word more as to a plain winter dinner in Maryland without any of the illusions in which a French *cordon bleu* would be like to enshroud it, and I have done. After four Cherrystone oysters, each diner gets one canvas-back. Never slice the bird; insert a fork astride the breast bone diagonally and lay half of him on each side, leaving the carcass on the fork between. Of course the canvas-back should be proceded by sherry and terrapin, that Lenten delight. Serve these with large hominy, fried in cakes, potatoes a la Saratoga, celery salad or in the stick. With this, a bottle of dry champagne—G. H. Mumm's "Extra" is the proper brand—to each guest and "top off" with as much Burgundy as reason and moderation would suggest—Clos de Vougeot or Richebourg is the best, if you are dead sure you get it. Then, with a fresh, and not too strong, Cabanas cigar, or even a Partagas good ones may be had at three for a dollar—Cochran has them—you may be sure you have dined well and as you can in no other country under the sun.

Having got down to Burgundy and cigars, I will abandon the subject, although, I confess, with reluctance. There is a glow and a color about Maryland hospitality which lends an indefinable charm to such a dinner, but there be good fellows in Washington and in New York, and possibly some in Boston and Philadelphia. There are plenty of good fellows in New Orleans, but they are badly handicapped by an exaggerated estimate of pompano and bad claret.—G. H. B. in *Washington Republic.*

Four wagon-loads of kindling wood were sent by the San Francisco minstrels as a present to Tony Pastor who celebrated his wooden wedding the other day.

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1880.

W. SCOTT WAY, EDITOR.

The Democracy's choice for the Presidential Nomination of 1880:

THOMAS F. BAYARD, OF DELAWARE.

PERHAPS, after all, Justice Joe Bradley is the proper person to solve the fifteen puzzle.

ONE of our Western exchanges hits the nail right on the head when it says that, in the Republican camp, "Blaine has the boom but Grant has the delegates."

CHINAMEN are constantly leaving California for the East, and Mississippi planters are seriously considering the practicability of inviting them to that State to labor on plantations.

A CONVENTION of the "Young Republicans" of Massachusetts was recently held in Boston at which twenty clubs were represented. They oppose the nomination of either Blaine or Grant and favor a "nice man like President Hayes."

THE Methodists couldn't do much with the Oneida Community, in New York State, but the measles and Pinafore having broken out, both at about the same time, the Rochester *Express* thinks that the game of "fifteen" is only needed to wipe the community out of existence.

WERE the Republicans permitted to select the Democratic Presidential candidate, they would choose no other than Samuel J. Tilden. He is the weakest of all the prominent men that have been mentioned as possible candidates. This fact is written, and in letters as big as a barn door.

DURING a session of four hours-and-a-half, on Tuesday, the Levy Court of this county placed the names of fifty-eight persons on the assessment lists, and yet the Republican press of Wilmington is not happy. Perhaps Edison, if applied to, could invent an electric machine to expedite this business a little. A connecting wire with Washington and another with Judge Bradford's court might be necessary. We merely throw out this as a suggestion.

OUR Republican friends are in a terrible state of nervousness because it requires four minutes and-a-half to assess a voter before the Levy Court. A few years ago thousands of Democrats in this State were confronted at the polls with a catechism and an iron clad oath as long as a Supreme Court decision; and how many of them were "permitted to exercise that inherent right of franchise" that the Republican press is now howling about?

THE NEWS.

The body of Dr. Hahn, of New York, was cremated at Washington, Pa., on Tuesday.

Charles Neberge died in Chicago on Saturday of hydrophobia. He was bitten two weeks ago.

The Iron mine at Leadville, Col., was sold on Saturday to New York capitalists for $3,000,000.

There were terrific storms of wind, rain, thunder and lightning, at various points in the West, last week.

Two Philadelphia merchants have been held to answer at Court for the alleged unlawful sale of oleomargarine.

The Democratic State Committee of New Jersey, to choose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, will meet on the 19th of May.

The Hop Bitters Company's factory in Toronto was seized on Tuesday for violation of the revenue law, and its manager was arrested.

Governor Holiday has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature of Virginia, partially repudiating the public debt of that State

There is now $45,000,000 worth of gold bullion in the New York Assay Office, ready for transportation to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage.

There arrived in New York during January, 8,328 immigrants, against 2,818 during January, 1879. The total immigration for the twelve months ending February 29, 1880, was 147,963, against 82,454 during the preceding twelve months.

A detective of the Post-office Department on Wednesday, brought to Baltimore Major W. O. Bigelow, Postmaster at Annapolis, arrested on the charge of having hypothecated in New York postage stamps to the amount of $4,800, belonging to the United States.

A bill "to promote the efficiency of the life saving service," introduced in the House by Mr. Cox, of New York, provides for the establishment of a number of additional stations, including one at Lewes, Del., and five on the coast between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles.

The machine shop of the Danforth Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., was destroyed by fire, soon after five o'clock on Saturday morning, with five locomotives in course of erection, and a lot of valuable machinery. Incendiarism is suspedted, a fire alarm box having been tampered with Loss is estimated at $150,000

While the Union Pacific Express Agent Snyder. was at dinner, in Sydner, Neb., on Wednesday, burglars got into the express office, through the floor, and carried off bullion to the amount of $120,000 to $200,000 Subsequently, all the treasure, except about $13,000, was recovered, being found under a pile of coal, near the Union Pacific track.

Count de Lesseps, accompanied by Secretary Evarts, called on the President on Saturday afternoon, and had an interview with Mr. Hayes which lasted about an hour. M. de Lesseps explained the features of his canal project, and said "it was not contemplated that it should be under foreign control, or under any circumstances interfere with the interests of the United States.

The House Committee on Coinage agreed on Monday, to report favorably Mr. Fort's bill for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender silver dollars.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday, rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Federal Election laws. Justice Field and Clifford dissented.

Over 2,600 hands are now employed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, which are running to their fullest capacity, some of the departments working both day and night.

In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Bayard, from the Judiciary Committee reported the bill to define the terms of office of Chief Supervisors of Elections, and it was placed on the calendar

In the National Union Greenback Convention, at St. Louis, Steven B. Dillaye was nominated, amidst much confusion, for President of the United States. B. J. Chamber, of Texas, was nominated for Vice President.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee to choose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will meet on the 8th of June. Nine of the thirteen members of the State Central Committee are Bayard men.

In the Senate of Virginia, the Readjuster Public Debt bill failed to pass over the Governor's veto for want of a two-thirds majority, the yeas being 19, the nays 16 Both Houses adjourned *sine die*, on Tuesday night.

Wess Tolls, colored, who killed a man named Byrant for being too intimate with Mrs. Tolls, at Smithfield, Ky., last summer, and was acquitted on a trial, returned home on Friday and murdered his wife by cutting her throat.

Eugene Whitlock, James Cassidy and John Devinney have, on the evidence of an accomplice, been held for trial, at West Chester, Pa., on the charge of being implicated in the noted Bailey burglary, last November in Chester county.

John Lynch, a young man, was fatally injured in a singular manner near Chester, Pa., Wednesday afternoon. His skull was fractured by a piece of crowbar which stuck in the railroad track, and was struck by a passing locomotive.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1880.

There was considerable friction in the working of the new House rules yesterday, but that was to be expected. Everything will work smoothly soon.

Count De Lesseps explained his Isthmus Canal Scheme to a House Committee yesterday. He appears again to-day. He has been courteously treated by officials and Congressmen during his stay here, but the emphatic resolution of the House, and message of Mr. Hayes, which both appeared during his stay here, must have convinced the eminent Frenchman that the United States intends to control whatever canal work is done upon the Isthmus. Capt. Eades, of the jetties, appears before the same House Committee to-day on the subject of inter-oceanic commerce.

Yesterday the Supreme Court decided that the Federal election laws were constitutional. Two Judges—Clifford and Field—dissenting. This must be taken as settling the question for the present Of the difference between the Democratic idea of the Constitution, and this construction of it, little need be said They are as far apart as the polls The one represents States protected and connected by the Constitution, independent in the exercise of local authority, while the other signifies a central authority superior in whatever matter it may choose to assert itself The decision is in one sense a good one for the Democratic party. Its effect will be to bring together all opponents of legal centralization as expressed in the decision, and all opponents to centralization as embodied in the third term of Grant. The lines can be more clearly drawn than before. The dissenting opinion of Justice Field in which he said Justice Clifford concurred, is a clear presentation of the case. It is too long to be given in full, and the argument running all through it can be appreciated only after reading the whole. I give one paragraph:

"Nothing, in my judgment, could have a greater tendency to destroy the independence and autonomy of the States; reduce them to a humiliating and degrading dependence upon the central government, engender constant irritation, and destroy that domestic tranquility which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to secure, than the doctrine asserted in this case, that Congress can exercise coercive authority over judicial officers of States in the discharge of their duties under State laws. It will be only another step in the same direction towards consolidation, when it assumes coercive authority over governors and Legislators of the States.

HILTON.

The symptoms of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the back, sides, or joints; sour stomach; loss of appetite, Headache, loss of memory, debility, low spirits, and a thick, yellowish appearance of the skin and eyes A remedy, which gives permanent relief, is Laroque's Anti-Bilious Bitters, sold everywhere. 25c. a package, or $1 a bottle. W. E. Thornton, Propr., Baltimore, Md.

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY —Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange*

DIED.

IRLAND.—In Middletown, on the 7th inst. at 6 o'clock p. m., Jonathon Ireland, aged 85 years and 6 months.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat, New Amber	@1 42
Corn, yellow	@47cts.
Corn, white	@50cts.
Oats	@40cts.
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover Seed, ℔ lb.	6@10cts.

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS & CO

Eggs, ℔ doz	10@11cts
Butter, ℔ lb	@25cts
Lard, new, ℔ lb	8@9cts.
Spring Chickens, (Live,) ℔ lb	7@8cts.
Chickens, (dressed)	8@9cts.
Turkeys, "	11@12cts.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	1 42@1 43½
Corn, yellow	55 cts.
Corn, white,	60 cts.
Oats (Delaware)	44@47
Timothy Seed	3 50
Clover Seed, ℔ lb.	8@9

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	1 43@1 46
Corn, white, new	57@58
Corn, yellow	56@57
Oats, Southern, new	46@48
Rye	69

New Advertisements.

JOHN PONDER,

Contractor, Manufacturer, and Shipper of the CELEBRATED

ROCKLAND LIME,

FOR BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES,

By the Car Load, Barrel or Bushel. Also,

The Rosendale & Copley Cements,

Land Plaster & Plastering Hair,

WILMINGTON, DEL. mar13-1y

New Advertisements.

MUSICAL & LITERARY

ENTERTAINMENT!

Town Hall, Middletown, Del.

MONDAY EVENING,

MARCH 15TH, 1880,

For the Benefit of the Methodist E Church.

SELECT READINGS BY MISS GERTIE BUNNELL, OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Pleasing Musical Programme by the IRMA QUARTETTE, OF SMYRNA, DEL., Assisted by the Ladies of the Middletown, M. E Church.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 35 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. 1t

AUCTION

This, Saturday Afternoon and Evening, March 13, 1880,

BEING ABOUT TO DISCONTINUE BUSINESS, I will offer at auction as above, a great variety of goods in the Hardware, Small Agricultural and Garden Implement line, at my store on Main Street, Middletown, Del.

A GREAT Chance for BARGAINS!

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

TERMS CASH

T. E. LINDLEY.

Middletown, Del., March 13th, 1880 —1t

Rambo Lime!

THE UNDERSIGNED is now the owner or lessee of all Lime Quarries on the lands of the late Nathan Rambo, in Montgomery County, Pa., except one small quarry abandoned 35 years ago as worthless And I am therefore, the only person who can supply the genuine

RAMBO LIME.

My Quarries have been worked for 50 years, and the RAMBO LIME taken therefrom has no equal.

The public are cautioned against buying inferior lime purporting to come from the same Quarries. My product has always been known as the

RAMBO LIME,

and it can only be obtained through me, or my authorized agents

WM. B. RAMBO, Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

ISAAC JONES, JR., Agent, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the fact that I am the authorized agent of Wm. B. Rambo for the sale of the

GENUINE Rambo Lime

in this vicinity. The Lime is sold at 80 lbs. to the bushel, by rail;

It is put on the cars as it comes from the Kiln; the best is not selected and sold for Building Lime.

Last year's product was upwards of 70,000 bushels; nearly equal to the product of all other kilns combined.

mar 13-6m ISAAC JONES, JR.

SUMMER AND SPRING

BUY YOUR GOODS OF

GOOD LUCK

THE LEADING AND POPULAR ONE PRICE

LEDGER BUILDING — CHESTNUT & SIXTH STS.

CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A.C.YATES&CO

FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best cough medicine. Dose small,—bottle large. Sold everywhere. 25c and $1.00. Warranted to first buyers.

CONSUMPTION.

LIME!

MCCOY & CO., having purchased a part of the land of the deceased

NATHAN RAMBO,

—are prepared to furnish the— CELEBRATED

RAMBO LIME

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY RAIL OR WATER.

McCOY & CO., Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa.

FOARD & COMEGYS, SOLE AGENTS, feb 21-3m MIDDLETOWN, DEL

J. P. DOUGHTEN,

410 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.,

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

PARAGON SHIRT.

Also Dealers in all the useful and Standard Articles in

Men's Furnishing Goods.

SPECIALTIES.

Suspenders, from 12 to 50 cents.
Fancy, ½ Hose, all prices.
An elegant finished White Shirt, unlaundried, for $1 00.

Also agent for the Celebrated

Patent Pantaloon Drawers,

which has no equal. je22tf

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Als Fi. Fa.* to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

At the Store of Amos T. Bradley, in Middletown,

St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Del., on

MONDAY, the 22d day of March, 1880,

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described personal property, viz:

Lot of Spices, Lot of Soap, Lot of Concentrated Lye, Shovels. Spades. Starch, Tobacco, Coal Oil, &c., 1 Reaper, 1 Drill, 2 Grain Fans, 2 Plows, 2 Wheelbarrows.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of AMOS T. BRADLEY, and to be sold by JOHN PYLE, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Del., March 10, 1880. mar 13-2t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Levari Facias* to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Hotel of Samuel Peacock, at Middletown, in St Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, on

MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1880.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz.: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the Town of Middletown, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded on the east by lands of the Delaware Railroad Company, and on the southwest and north by lands of Robert A. Cochran, the metes and bounds of said land being as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone set in the western line of lands of the Delaware Railroad Company, at the distance of 322 yards southerly, from the south side of the public road leading from the Town of Middletown towards the Village of Warwick, in the State of Maryland, said stone being a corner for this lot and lands of the said Cochran; thence in a line dividing this lot from the lands of the said Cochran, and at right angles with the line of the Delaware Railroad Company south 84¾ degrees, west 208 feet 6 inches to a stake. corner for this lot and lands of the said Cochran; thence for a second line dividing this lot from lands of the said Cochran line, north 5¼ degrees. west 223 feet 6 inches to a stake, corner for this lot and lands of the said Cochran; thence for a third line dividing this lot from the lands of the said Cochran, north 84¾ degrees, east 280 feet 6 inches to a stone set in the line of the Delaware Railroad Company's land, a corner for this lot and lands of the said Cochran; thence with the line of the said Railroad Company's land, south 5¼ degrees, east 223 feet 6 inches to the stone, and place of beginning, containing within these metes and bounds Forty-six Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-nine Square Feet of land, be the same more or less

Seized and taken in execution as the property of AMOS T. BRADLEY, and ELLEN, his wife and *t. t.*, and to be sold by JOHN PYLE. Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Del., March 9, 1880. mar 13-1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Levari Facias* to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, At the Hotel of Samuel Peacock, at Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, on

MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1880.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz: All that messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in Appoquinimink Hundred, in the County of New Castle as aforesaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Sweatman, Jacob Caulk, Edward Wilson, Edward Boyer and others, containing One Hundred and Ninety-Nine Acres and Seventeen Perches, be the same more or less being the same premises which Isaac Davis, Esq., and Society, his wife, by indenture under their hands and seals, bearing date the 8th day of January, A. D., 1845, and intended to be recorded in the office aforesaid, granted and conveyed to the said Thomas Murphey in fee.

Also, all the undivided half part of that messuage, Grist or Merchant Mill, and two tracts or parcels of land situate in St Georges Hundred, on Appoquinimink Creek, in the County of New Castle aforesaid, one of these bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a corner stone on the north side of the Mill Race and running north 10 degrees, west 22 6-10 perches to a corner cherry tree by the road side; thence north 83¾ degrees, east 29 perches to a corner stone by a fence; thence north 80½ degrees, east 64 perches to a corner stone on the west side of a valley; thence south 15½ degrees, east 30 perches, to a corner maple by the creek; thence extending up the said creek and binding thereon to the mill dam, and down the north side of the mill race to the place of beginning, containing within those bounds, by estimation, Twelve Acres, be the same more or less.

The other bounded and described as follows, being situated on the south side of the aforesaid creek:

Beginning at a point of land above the Mill Dam and running down the said creek south 80 degrees, east 28 perches to a post; thence south 10 degrees, west 34 perches to a point in the field; thence north 80 degrees, west 28 perches to a post in a small field; thence north 10 degrees, east 34 perches to the place of beginning, containing about Six Acres, be the same more or less, which said two tracts or lots of land Gassaway Watkins and wife, by deed dated the 11th day of November, A. D., 1836, and recorded in the Recorder's office, at New Castle, in Deed Book Y, Vol. 4, Page 83, granted and conveyed to the said Thomas Murphey in fee, and he by deed dated the 29th day of March, 1844, conveyed the undivided half thereof to Alexander M. Vail, in fee.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of THOMAS MURPHEY, deceased, (THOMAS C. MURPHEY and JOHN R. HALL, Executors of THOMAS MURPHEY, deceased, and THOMAS C. MURPHEY, administrator of SUSAN MURPHEY, deceased, surviving mortgagee of THOMAS MURPHEY, and SUSAN his wife, THOMAS C. MURPHEY, LYDIA MURPHEY, MATILDA MURPHEY, ELIZABETH MURPHEY and MARY HALL, heirs-at-law of SUSAN MURPHEY deceased and WILLIAM H. DICKINSON, DENNIS MAHONEY and HARRY B. WOODALL, *t. t.*, and to be sold by JOHN PYLE, SHERIFF

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Del., March 10, 1880. mar 13-1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Levari Facias* to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Hotel of Samuel Peacock, at Middletown, in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Del., on

MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1880.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz: All that messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone on the east side of a woods road, a dividing corner between the allotments and corner for the heirs of Simon Sweatman and William Wilmer thence running with the line of land of Manlove Hayes, north 48°, west 132 5-10 perches, to a stone in the woods, a corner for lands of Manlove Hayes, thence north 37°, west one hundred perches and 5-10 of a perch to a stone a corner for lands of Edward Wilson and Manlove Hayes, thence with the line of lands of Edward Wilson, north 8½°, west 101 5-10 perches, to a large corner white oak, being the first bounded tree of Toes Purchase, standing on the east side of the main branch of the head of Sassafras river, a corner for lands of Edward Boyer and Edward Wilson, north 43½°, east 34 2-10 perches to a corner for lands of Edward Wilson, thence therewith, south 46½°, east 338 perches to a stake in an old field, a corner for the heirs of Simon Sweatman, and thence therewith to the place of beginning, about south 57½°, west 112 8-10 perches to the first mentioned stone, containing within said lines 199 acres, 17 perches of land more or less, with a one and a half Storied Frame House, Frame Stable, with corn crib thereon erected.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of THOMAS MURPHEY, deed. (THOMAS C MURPHEY and JOHN R. HALL, Executors of THOMAS MURPHEY, deed., and to be sold by JOHN PYLE, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Del., March 10, 1880. mar 13-1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF *Levari Facias* to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

At the Hotel of Samuel Peacock, at Middletown,

in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Del., on

MONDAY, the 29th, day of March, 1880.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the following described Real Estate, viz.: All that messuage and tract or parcel of land situate in Appoquinimink Hundred, in the County of New Castle. Bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a stone standing in line of land late of William Gibbs and a corner for William Wilson's land, and running thence south 42¾ degrees, east 96 perches, thence south 47½, west 33 6-10 perches, thence south 42¾ degrees, east 27 2-10 perches, thence south 15 degrees, east 16 perches, thence south 13 degrees, east 92 perches, thence south 57½ degrees, east 63 perches, thence south 25½ degrees, east 44 perches, to a stone, thence south 20 degrees, west 6 perches, thence south 42½ degrees, west 12 perches, thence south 29 degrees, west 58 perches, thence south 47¾ degrees, west 23 perches, thence north 53 degrees, west 8 2-10 perches to a stone on the north side of the public road, thence with said road south 40 degrees, west 16 5-10 perches, south 13½ west 41½ perches, thence leaving the road, north 53 degrees, west 124 8-10 perches, thence south 38½ degrees, west 25 perches, thence south 47¾ degrees, west 23 perches to other land of the said Thomas Murphey, thence with said land north 47¾ degrees, west 16 perches to land of William Wilson, thence to the place of beginning. Containing Four Hundred and Seventy-One acres of land be the same more or less.

Also all that other piece or parcel of land situate in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, aforesaid, adjoining lands of Cyrus Tatman, Jr., Stephen Briscoe, Thomas Murphey and others. Containing Five acres of land be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of SUSAN MURPHEY, dec'd., (THOMAS C MURPHEY, Administrator of SUSAN MURPHEY, dec'd., and THOMAS C. MURPHEY, LYDIA MURPHEY, MATILDA MURPHEY, ELIZABETH MURPHEY and MARY HALL, heirs at Law of SUSAN MURPHEY, dec'd., and DENNIS MAHONEY, *t. t.*, and to be sold by JOHN PYLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Del., March 9, 1880. mar 13-ts

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS for the Middletown Hall Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held in the Town Hall, Monday, March the 15th, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL PENINGTON, Secretary.

mar6-2t

FOR SALE!

100,000

Chestnut Posts & Rails.

HAVING purchased the balance of the Tybout Tract of Timber—about 400 acres—I am now prepared to fill all orders for Posts and Rails on short notice and at reasonable prices, delivered at any station on the P. W. & B. and Del. R. R., or their connections.

Posts 7 and 8 feet long, 3, 4 and 5 holes.
Plain Posts, 5, 7 and 8 feet long, for Picket or Board Fence.
Rails 11½ feet long, pointed.
The above nicely dressed by experienced workmen.

For further information, address GEO. M. D. HART, nov 22-tf Townsend, Del.

Town Lots for Sale.

I NOW OFFER AT PRIVATE Sale a number of desirable and nicely situated Town Lots on West Green Street, Middletown, Del., also a few very choice lots on South Broad Street. These lots are nearer the business centre of the town of Middletown, than any other good lots in the market, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Apply to E. R COCHRAN, oct12-tf Middletown.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR RENT—The Four-Room House, now occupied by James Whitlock. feb28-tf Apply to Mrs. E. L. RYAN.

FOR RENT—Dwelling House and Store on Main street, now occupied by Dr. R. B McKee ALSO, Dwelling House, Store and Stable, at N. E. Corner of Broad and Lake streets, now occupied Mrs Atherly. Rent reasonable. feb 28-tf Apply to A. G. COX.

FOR RENT—The House near the East end of Main street, now occupied by Mr. C Wesley Jones. feb21-tf ED. W. LOCKWOOD.

FOR RENT—The Millinery Store, now occupied by Mrs. Vasey. Possession given the 25th of March. ALSO, The Upper part of the Cabinet Shop, opposite the National Bank. Possession given immediately. For terms of the above places enquire of MRS M E. CLAYTON, feb21-tf P. O. Box 104, Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT—A Six-Room Dwelling and Store adjoining; Also, Stable and Carriage House, opposite National Hotel. A cash business of $9,000 done in the year 1879. Owner has ample reason for leaving. All the property is in good order. Rent monthly. Possession given March 25th, 1880 feb 21-1m Apply to A. G COX.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The established stove, tin and hardware store on Main street, Middletown, now occupied by me. Reasons for selling, failing health. Terms reasonable Possession given at once, if stock is taken. An excellent opening for an energetic business man. T. E LINDLEY. feb 14-tf Middletown, Del.

FOR RENT—The Dwelling on Lake street, recently occupied by J. S. Crouch. Also, the Brick Stable, formerly owned by J. B. Fenimore. Possession given March 25th. Apply to WM. BRADY. jan17-tf Middletown, Del.

Miscellaneous Adv't's.

ROOFING!

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of those who are about to build or repair, to our superior facilities for doing all kinds of

Metal Roofing

at short notice and in the very best manner.

THE BEST MATERIAL used and the work carefully done.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Stoves, Heaters, Ranges —AND— SLATE MANTELS,

—of the newest designs always in store —

TIN-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

—in Great variety.—

THE HENNIS BROILER,

The only common sense broiler ever invented. You will never use any other after trying it.

R. H. ELIASON, Main Street, Middletown, Del. feb 28-tf

ODESSA HARNESS SHOP! REMOVED.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed his place of business takes this method of informing his patrons and the public generally that he has just received a large stock of 'CINCINNATI'

COLLARS.

He has also on hand Carriage and Work Harness, Combs, Brushes, Whips, Shawl Straps, and everything generally kept by the ade.

Tanner's and Neats Foot Oil A Specialty.

Carriage Trimming and Upholstering done with care and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

All kinds of repairs done at short notice.

Thanking my patrons for past favors and hoping, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the same in the future, I am Very Truly, W. C. DRAPER, Main Street, Opposite the Hotel, feb21-6m ODESSA, DEL.

PAPER HANGING.

GEORGE G. ROWE, Practical Paper Hanger, OF WILMINGTON, DEL., IS NOW WITH ME AND PREPARED TO

Paper Rooms, Halls, &c., on reasonable terms. Work first-class. Paper guaranteed to stick; no bursting, rubbing or cracking. Varnished, if desired. D. L. DUNNING, jan 24-tf Middletown, Del.

CARPETS.. | REMOVAL. | CARPETS.

JOHN M. EVANS,

(Late of NORTH NINTH STREET,) having removed to his elegant

New Carpet Store, No. 919 Market St.,

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

Offers the Largest and Best Selected Stock of BODY BRUSSELS. TAPESTRY. THREE PLY, INGRAIN and STAIR CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS. MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, Etc., in the city, at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. An examination of our styles and prices is all we ask.

JOHN M. EVANS, mar13-3m No. 919 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA 200 LBS. POUDRETTE.

IS AN ENERGETIC NATURAL FERTILIZER, adapted to all crops For sale by the undersigned and dealers in fertilizers generally, from whom pamphlets can be had.

Price, $20 00 per ton, delivered on cars in Philadelphia. Special rates for cash and in lots of five tons and over.

HIRAM E. LUTZ, Manuf'r. Office, 1136 Market Street, Philadelphia. For sale by M. N. WILLETS, mar13-9t Middletown, Del

IT IS SAID THAT 500,000 PERSONS

WITNESSED THE GRAND RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

WE WOULD LIKE ALL THE

Men and Boys to Call at Oak Hall,

IMMEDIATELY AND EQUIP THEMSELVES FOR THE

COLD WAVES OF 1880.

The Singularly Small Prices we started the Annual Winter Sales with have stirred all the stores to do their best. But we eclipsed them all, and they know it, and the People see it, too.

These are the Prices for Our Own Carefully Manufactured Goods, not bought in the New York Wholesale Stores:

A few left of the $30 Fine Overcoats, reduced to	$20 00
Royal Reversible Plaid Backs, sold everywhere at $25 (Full Indigo Colors and Woven Backs). Our Price,	18 00
Next Grade,	16 50
Extra Sizes in Blue and Brown Worumbo Beaver Overcoats	12 00
Next Grade	10 00
A Good Strong Serviceable Cloth-Bound Overcoat,	8 50
Everyday Working Overcoat,	5 00
Men's All-Wool Suits,	10 00
The "Auburn" B. B. Suits, for Business and Dress,	12 00
Extra Quality "Sawyer" Suitings,	15 00
The Finest of Cassimeres Suits,	20 00
Dress Suits of Best Imported Cloths reduced to	25 00
Men's Every Day Pants,	1 50
All-Wool Business and Dress Pants	3 50
Extra Fine Dress Pantaloons, formerly $10, now	5 00
Genuine Harris Cassimere Pants,	5 00
The Very Latest Styles in Children's Overcoats	3 00
The Double-Shouldered Cape Royal Reversible Black Overcoats,	5 00
The Nicest Little Boys' Overcoats Oak Hall ever produced.	
Children's Suits as low as	3 50
Higher Grades and More Elaborately Trimmed Suits,	5 00
A Great Specialty in Boys' and Youths' Pants,	2 50

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Oak Hall, S. E. Corner Sixth & Market, Philadelphia.

THELAR GEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA

FAMILY WINE AND LIQUOR STORE!

S. W. JONES, PROPRIETOR.

307 SOUTH THIRD STREET, (bet. Spruce and Pine), PHILADELPHIA.

(ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.)

Best and Finest Imported Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, &c.,

SELECTED with great care expressly for Family and Medical use, and shall be pleased to supply all orders at the shortest notice

Orders received by mail and sent by express in demijohns and cases, as may be desired, to all parts of the country. Those who have never tried me will find it greatly to their advantage by giving me a trial, and as you find me, so recommend me.

RECAPITULATION OF STOCK:—Brandies, Gin, Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, New England Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Irish Whiskey, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Maderia Wine, Sweet Magala Wine, Lisbon Wine, Champagne Wine.

With a full assortment of Fancy Liquors, consisting of the following: Blackberry Brandy, Strawberry Brandy, Rose Cordial, Ginger Brandy, Pine Apple Brandy, Aniseed Cordial, Lavender Brandy, Rasperry Brandy, Peppermint Cordial. California Wines and Brandies, by the bottle or demijohn.

JONES' INDIAN SPECIFIC HERB BITTERS!—These Bitters are prepared from an Indian receipt of over one hundred years standing, and contain the medical virtues of over 35 different kinds of Roots and Herbs One of the greatest medicines ever discovered in the known world for the following diseases: General Debility, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Affection, Diarrhœa, Cramp in the Stomach, Scrofula, Ulcers, and all Diseases of the Skin.

Call and get large circulars, at the General Depot 307 S. Third street, Philadelphia, and see the wonderful certificates in possession of the Proprietor.

Prof. S. W. JONES, Sole Proprietor, nov29-tf 307 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous Adv's.

PENNSYLVANIA SULKY PLOW CO., (Limited). OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Patented Jan. 8, 1878, by JOHN McBRIDE Manufactured by GOODELL & WATERS, Philadelphia.

In 1878 an attachment for a common plow was invented by a practical farmer, that can in ten minutes be connected with any ordinary plow, which changes it at once into a complete sulky plow. It consists of one large wheel which runs upon the land side, a smaller one under the beam, and another that runs in the furrow behind the plow. These wheels carry the weight of the plow, entirely removing the friction upon the bottom and land side, one of which, together with the upright beam, regulates the width and depth of the furrow. It is provided with an easy seat, enabling the driver to have at all times both his plow and team under his control. Once set, its works is not easily changed The relieving of the plow from the side and bottom friction results in reducing the draught over 20 per cent; even when carrying the driver the draught is fully twenty per cent. less than that of the walking plow with the driver trudging in the furrow behind It can be attached with equal ease to a right or left-hand plow, and when properly attached, any one, male or female, who is old enough to manage a team, can perform as good work as the most skillful plowman can do without it. A saving of 15 per cent, of the draught is guaranteed.

It is simple in construction, durable, easily attached to the plow, and in every way perfectly adjustable. It is attached by means of clamps and bolts, without cutting or boring the beam, and can be placed in position for a day's or a week's ploughing in ten minutes by any one with sense enough to handle a common walking plow. In going to or leaving the field, the plow is raised by a lever, and the driver can ride as easily as on any of the expensive sulky plows. Its costs is so low that any one having two or more acres to plow, cannot afford to be without one.

ADVANTAGES.

1—The draught is *one-fifth* lighter.
2—It is not necessary for a farmer to have two sets of machines in order to do his plowing as he can change *any ordinary* walking plow into a riding plow.
3—It has no draught pole and no strain on the attachment, but the plow is drawn by the beam the same as without the Attachment.
4—Its price brings it within the reach of all
5—It is the *best* Sulky Plow made.

Address JOHN A. BOWDEN, Sec'y. S. C. Harbert, President. 3103 CHESTNUT ST. Philadelphia, Pa dec20-7teow

GEO. M. D. HART,

Grain Commiss'n Merchant,

—AND DEALER IN—

Coal, Lime & Fertilizers,

Townsend, Del.

S. M. Reynolds & Co.

S. M. Reynolds & Co.,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

As we contemplate making extensive alterations in our

THREE STORES

to give us more room for our Spring Stock. we will, for the next Sixty days, offer some

Rare Bargains

FOR CASH

—IN—

Men's, Boys' and Children's

HEAVY WINTER

Overcoats,

HEAVY SUITS,

Single Coats, Pants and Vests, Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,

CLOTH & BUCK GLOVES,

HEAVY WINTER BOOTS,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

BUCKLE ARCTICS,

CLOTH OVERSHOES,

HATS and CAPS,

Woollen Knit Jackets,

—and a large assortment of—

Gentlemen's Neck Wear

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'

Black Beaver Coats,

CUT IN THE LATEST FASHION AND NICELY TRIMMED

Long and Square Shawls,

Bought at very low prices before the rise.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HOODS, NUBIAS,

Fleece-Lined Gloves—1, 2 and 3 Band,

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests,

BROCADED AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

DRESS GOODS

Consisting of All-Wool French Chevrons in all the new colors, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Grey Wool Suitings, Waterproof and Cloakings in Black, Brown, Grey and Blue.

10-4 and 11-4 White Blankets,

RED, GREY AND WHITE

FLANNELS,

and all goods pertaining to winter wear for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses,